

LIVELY NO DELAY TAMPICO SEIZURE

Juncture of Huertistas and
Rebels Would Mean Peril to
United States Forces.

Tampico is likely to prove a real hornet's nest when American marines or other forces attempt to land there. This was learned today from unofficial but reliable authority. It is said to explain why Admiral Mayo had held off from seizure of Tampico as long as he had.

The situation points to the rushing of reinforcements to Tampico.

No less than 2,000 and possibly 5,000 federal troops, armed with modern artillery, are said to be about Tampico.

To seize the town, a movement from two directions may be needed.

It will require a strong force of marines and seamen, or of troops, to take and hold the city and vicinity.

Moreover—and this is an ominous phase from a military viewpoint—there are several thousand constitutionalists with quick-firing guns within twenty-five or thirty miles of Tampico.

The tone of the Carranza note points to the possibility of a junction between the federal forces at Tampico and constitutionalists in the vicinity. This would mean that any small force of Americans landing at Tampico might find itself cut to pieces.

Tampico is some miles up the river (the coast, and would not be under the protection of the guns of the fleet as effectively as is Vera Cruz.

It is not at all unlikely, under the circumstances, that the seizure of Tampico will wait on the arrival of a small force of additional marines, but also of troops from Galveston.

PLENTY OF MONEY
COMMAND FOR WAR

The financing of the war with Mexico is not now worrying members in Congress who point out that the Secretary of the Treasury has the means of raising all the money which may be needed. If the struggle is not prolonged, it is not expected war revenue measures will be considered.

It is to be expected that a special tax, probably the same as the Spanish war tax, will be imposed. Meanwhile, the Treasury Department, under two sections of existing law, can pour out all the millions needed.

When the Democrats revised the tariff they left two provisions of the Payne bill as they were. One of these authorized the issuance of Panama canal bonds—these have not been issued—and another authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to issue at any time not to exceed \$200,000,000 in certificates of indebtedness.

If Pinch Comes Tax is Handy.

Majority Leader Underwood estimates that if it came to a pinch where money is needed quickly the Secretary of the Treasury can go right ahead and Congress can think about a special war tax later.

It is estimated that approximately \$400,000,000 of war revenue is in sight when needed, although Congress leaders do not think the present trouble is going to cost anything like that amount.

Section 29 of the Payne tariff law, which was undisturbed by the Underwood bill, authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury "to borrow on the credit of the United States, from time to time, as the proceeds may be required to defray expenditures on account of the Panama Canal and to reimburse the Treasury for such expenditures already made and not covered by previous issues of bonds, the sum of \$20,000,000, which sum, together with the \$3,621,800 already borrowed from issues of 2 percent bonds, equals the estimates of the estimated cost of the canal."

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BLUEJACKETS, AND SCENES IN TAMPICO

SCENE IN BUSINESS SECTION.



THE RAILROAD YARDS.

PLENTY OF MONEY COMMAND FOR WAR

Eighty-Six Men Entrain for
Philadelphia, Whence They
Will Go to Vera Cruz.

Attired in the regulation khaki, the eighty-six men of the Marine Corps making up the detachment ordered from the Washington navy yard and barracks to Mexico swung their knapsacks over their shoulders shortly after 8:30 o'clock this morning, and began the journey to the front.

First Lieutenant Wiegman was in command of the detachment, which was trained at the Union Station for Philadelphia at 7 o'clock. The detachment will embark on the Morro Castle for Vera Cruz with about 700 other marines. The men from Washington will form part of the Twenty-first company of the Third Marine Regiment.

Every man of the party was in the happiest frame of mind at the thought of seeing service. There were a few tears shed as the train drew away from the station. These were from three "wives and sweethearts." As the cars bearing the troops rolled out of the station the marines waved their hats hilariously and yelled "Good-by, Washington."

The Mexican trouble is the chief subject of gossip at Fort Myer, Washington. The people of the United States are anxious about the city, and service orders are being eagerly awaited.

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THE HARBOR.



AMERICAN BLUEJACKETS IN LANDING PARTY.

BORAH PREDICTS UNITED MEXICO

Demands Congress Promise to
Withdraw Troops and Leave
Country Alone.

"Before another forty-eight hours we will be at war with United Mexico," declared Senator Borah, this afternoon, in urging an amendment to the bill appropriating \$500,000 for the bringing of American citizens out of that country.

Borah said, it will eventually lead to seizure by the United States of every foot of land from here to the Panama canal. I want the Congress to know that I would regard this as a national disaster, as a national crime. We will be in contention with the Mexican forces for so long that the bill will be a habit of coming out of that country. I reiterate that if the flag goes up in Mexico it will never come down.

"We are practically saying that certain persons shall not be candidates for the presidency of Mexico. If we are to continue to encroach upon the sovereignty of that republic, we must expect to contend with United Mexico and not with divided forces."

"I am still of the opinion that the United States is the most cordially hated country in the world. Is that surprising when our relations with Latin-America are considered? To the people of the United States understand that the only government in Nicaragua is the one provided by the United States forces? Do they suspect that 50 per cent of the people of Nicaragua are definitely opposed to the kind of government this country forces them to accept? Do they realize that almost the same conditions exist in Honduras? That is the reason, I think, if we engage in this way we will never stop until our flag floats in sovereignty from the Rio Grande to the Panama canal."

"It is no place for a white man now," he continued, "and I have come home with my family to wait until things are straightened out."

Mr. Chamberlain was accompanied by his wife and two-year-old son. With the party also was Mrs. Frederick de Gennal, wife of a rich Philadelphia banker, who is living near Tampico, and her two young sons.

"The intervention of the United States in the affairs of Mexico is absolutely necessary," Mr. Chamberlain declared. "It has been too long coming and it cannot now come too soon. No matter who is in power, any one who has interests down there must pay tribute to one band of robbers or another. It doesn't matter which band of robbers, either. They rule upon legitimate foreign interests."

"The rulers of Mexico are a lot of chattering, chattering, chattering, and they cannot be any peace in the country until they are cleaned out and some sort of form of government put into operation. I think every intelligent person, of no matter what nationality, would approve of intervention by the United States."

Senator William J. Stone, chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, in following the desire of the President to resume his duties, is returning today from Old Point Comfort, where he has been recuperating. He has been ill for two months.

In view of the acute conditions in the Mexican trouble, President Wilson is desirous of having the actual head of the committee in harness.

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DEVELOPMENTS OF A DAY IN MEXICAN CRISIS

President Wilson issues statement diplomatically
warning Carranza and others that they will join Huerta
in opposing American demands at their peril.

Diplomatic relations with Mexico severed.

Charge O'Shaughnessy in Mexico City given passports by Huerta.

Charge Algara, in Washington, called to State Department and handed passports by Secretary of State Bryan.

United States refuses to evacuate Vera Cruz as asked by Carranza.

Unofficial embargo placed on the shipment of arms into northern Mexico.

Total of eight Americans killed in the capture of Vera Cruz reported in dispatches from Admiral Fletcher.

Marines sent from Washington navy yard.

Consular agents ordered to spare no expense in getting Americans out of Mexico.

Rear Admiral Mayo, at Tampico, reports all quiet in that city.

Provisional President Huerta, of Mexico, calls for 200,000 volunteers to repel "American invasion."

Refugees from Mexico to be taken on transports at Tampico.

ARMY MAY NOT BE NEEDED, SAYS EXPERT.

A War Department authority today expressed the opinion that the naval forces will be sufficient to clear up the Mexican situation.

He said absolutely no orders have been issued to the army today, although every officer in the department was "on the job" ready for momentary action.

AVIATOR ATWOOD VOLUNTEERS.

Names of eighteen men that have been registered for volunteer service in the navy in case volunteers are needed were made public by the Navy Department today. The list includes the name of Harry N. Atwood, the aviator, and that of Russell F. Clements, of Appomattox, Va. There are no Washingtonians on the list.

GUARDSMEN ORDE RED TO MOBILIZE.

LOS ANGELES, April 23.—Four companies of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, are being mobilized at their armory here, following the receipt of orders from Adjutant General Forbes. Colonel Schreiber, commanding the regiment, was ordered to arrange for a special train to move the troops to the Mexican border "with the greatest celerity."

GUARD SAN DIEGO WATER SYSTEM.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., April 23.—Two companies of State coast artillery and a company of naval reserves were ordered out at 5 a. m. today to guard the San Diego water system along the Mexican border.

Governor Johnson ordered the militiamen out following the receipt of dozens of telegrams stating that the water system was in danger of attack by Mexican forces.

WOOD SAYS STRIFE MAY BENEFIT U. S.

Army Officer Points Out the
Good That Resulted From
Spanish-American War.

Hostilities in Mexico probably will benefit this country according to Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, who addressed the Home Club of the Interior Department on "The Colonial Work of the Army," last night.

Pointing out the great benefits derived by this country, Cuba, and the Philippines as a result of the Spanish-American war, a direct result of the civilizing force of the army, General Wood paid a great tribute to the army surgeons.

The death rate in Cuba, Panama and the Philippines, decreased by the activity of the surgeons was said to have been minimized to such an extent that the work of saving life yearly was greater than the number lost during the war.

Assistant Secretary of the Interior A. A. Jones introduced the speaker. A committee consisting of Assistant Secretary Jones, Van H. Manning, assistant director of the bureau of mines and vice president of the club; Dr. A. J. Holmes, director of the bureau of mines, and Assistant Attorney General Preston C. West received the members and guests. Following the speech of Maj. Gen. Wood an informal dance was held.

Hard by Cordoba is a little fortress. Here amid weirdly grand scenery, the railroad passes one of the most fearful points of the line, slowly and cautiously gliding down an steel slide of the deep Metlac Barranca. On the other side a yawning ravine in the depths of which a tropical river churns its way, is another line of falls on a precipitous descent from the side of the precipice and at an angle similar to that of a toboggan slide. Five tunnels interrupt this line before it reaches the hill. The train glides slowly across the Metlac bridge, a skilful piece of engineering work 300 feet long, built on a curve of 32 feet radius on a 3 per cent grade ninety-two feet above the Metlac and the Rio Seco, 100 miles from Mexico City. It is one of the most important towns in the state of Vera Cruz.

After leaving Metlac bridge, the train passes through tunnels so numerous that often the locomotive will be in one and the last car of the train in another. From the last of these tunnels the train emerges on an extensive table land.

Orizaba, a quaint provincial city of 35,000 population, 4,025 feet above sea level, and 124 kilometers from Vera Cruz, is the next big town. There the Americans will find excellent beer and fine home-grown cigars. There are also huge cotton mills. The town is a favorite winter resort, and one of the most important coffee centers in the land.

After leaving Orizaba the railroad enters a gloomy landscape called Huelmo (the Little Hell) and crosses deep ravines, passing through tunnels and over streams. Black crosses mark the last resting place of the victims of the epidemic of typhoid fever which has been raging here since the beginning of the year.

From Maltrata, 153 kilometers from